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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/840,936	04/24/2001	Etuan Zhang	5659-03400/EBM	5994

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EXAMINER
NGUYEN, TAM M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
1764	

DATE MAILED: 10/08/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/840,936	ZHANG ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Tam M. Nguyen	1764	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *14 August 2003*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *4171-4187 and 4285-4368* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *4171-4187 and 4285-4368* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *24 April 2001* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 8/23/04, 8/7/04, 7/29/04, 6/7/04, 5/14/04, 2/27/04, 9/8/03 8/22/03, 8/18/03
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970);and, *In re Thorington,* 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 4171-4187 and 4285-4368 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 4369-4402 of copending Application No. 09/841,240. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because each set of claims draws to products that have the same components in overlapping amount. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the claims of co-pending application to obtain the product of the present application by choosing components amount within the claimed ranges.

Claims 4171-4187 and 4285-4368 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 4403-4428 of copending Application No. 09/841,296. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because each set of claims draws to products that have the same components in overlapping amount. It would

have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the claims of co-pending application to obtain the product of the present application by choosing components amount within the claimed ranges.

Claims 4171-4187 and 4285-4368 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 4167-4183 and 4321-4342 of copending Application No. 09/841,289. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because each set of claims draws to products that have the same components in overlapping amount. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the claims of co-pending application to obtain the product of the present application by choosing components amount within the claimed ranges.

Claims 4171-4187 and 4285-4368 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 4188-4284 of copending Application No. 09/841,310. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because each set of claims draws to products that have the same components in overlapping amount. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the claims of co-pending application to obtain the product of the present application by choosing components amount within the claimed ranges.

Claims 4171-4187 and 4285-4368 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 4429-4448 of copending Application No. 09/841,636. Although the conflicting claims

are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because each set of claims draws to products that have the same components in overlapping amount. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the claims of co-pending application to obtain the product of the present application by choosing components amount within the claimed ranges.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* **v.** *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.

3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 4171-4187 and 4285-4368 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Lindquist (3,892,270).

Lindquist discloses a method for recovering hydrocarbons from an underground formation comprising hydrocarbons resulting from the thermal cracking of the hydrocarbon contained in the underground formation. The product comprises essentially paraffins. The product contains less than 10 wt. % of olefin, does not contains sulfur or nitrogen compounds, and has an average carbon number less than 25. The product comprises non-condensable and condensable hydrocarbons as claimed. The product of Lindquist is produced in similar way as compared to the claimed product. Therefore, the Lindquist product would have similar composition as claimed. (See col. 1, lines 40-65; Table II)

If there is any different can be shown for the product of claims 4171-4187 and 4285-4368 as opposed to the product of Lindquist, such different would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art as a routine modification of the product in the absence of a showing of unexpected results.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tam M. Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-1452. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenn Caldarola can be reached on (571) 272-1444. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Tam M. Nguyen
Examiner
Art Unit 1764

TN

9/27/04